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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner — M. Joe Miller, Chairman — J. J. Smith, Commissioner

Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-101 — SEPTEMBER 15, 1951

Employment Climb Halts After 15 Month Advance

Indication that Montana's industrial employment has halted its steady upward climb in total appears in the estimates of that employment by industries as of August 15. For the first time in 15 months the aggregate of non-farm employment fell below that for the corresponding month a year previous. This breaks a sequence which for fourteen months had not only exceeded the employment in the same month a year previous, but had also established a new high record for employment during that month.

Trend Rounds Off in August

The figures tell the story: 155,400 wage earners in August, 1951, against 155,900 in August of 1950. Not a large difference, but a reversal of the trend which had been followed since May, 1950. The explanation may be that the steady withdrawal of Montana workers and potential workers for the armed services, and the migration of workers from this state to jobs in armament plants and defense construction, has siphoned away enough of the working force to round off the upward trend.

Gains Shown in Some Industries

Significant differences from August, 1950, to August, 1951, are the 3,100 decrease in manufacturing employment, 200 decrease in number engaged in mining and 700 shrinkage in the number employed in contract construction. These are partly compensated by gains of 900 in transportation and utilities, 500 in wholesale and retail trade, 200 in finance, insurance and real estate, 200 in service industries, and 700 in government employment.

Lumber Employment Shrinks

These main industrial classifications break down to show a loss of 1,000 employment in logging and lumbering, produced in part by closing of a number of small mills and logging concerns because their timber supply had become exhausted and in part by the receding demand and falling prices in the lumber field as residence construction fell away. Again, in processing of primary metals, there is a decline of 500, which accompanied the change from a five-day to a six-day week in the smelters and refining plans, in lieu of replacements. The same change was made in the metal mining industry.

Fewer Employed in Food and Oil

Other curtailments occurred in food and kindred processing, with a loss of 200 from the preceding August, and in processing of petroleum, which also registered an employment shrinkage of 200 from a year ago. Printing and publishing, in this same group, reflects the traditional

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LABOR DEMAND CLOSE ON HEELS OF SUPPLY THROUGH AUGUST, DESPITE STRIKE THREAT

Montana's labor market underwent a period of uncertainty during late August and early September, induced by a strike involving workers in copper mining and refining. The stoppage occurred August 27, affecting a total of more than 12,000 workers in the state. It was halted by court action which brought about resumption of work for 80 days during which negotiations for settlement of the dispute may be pursued. This serves to hold the production and employment lines on fairly even keel for the present and immediate future.

Normal Pattern Will Prevail During Fall Months

Employment peak for the season had about been reached when the stoppage occurred. The levels receded slightly under impact of the labor trouble; as this is written the flurry seems to have subsided and prospects are that September and October will follow a fairly normal employment pattern throughout all industries.

School Opening Reduces Supply

The normal pattern is: substantial withdrawals of student workers from summer-held jobs and an accompanying stringency while their replacements are being secured; rounding off of construction jobs and tapering off in employment in anticipation of cold weather; drying up of the summer demand for service help in tourist and recreation lines; mustering of forces for special activities such as coal mining, sugar refining, harvest of late farm crops, the Christmas tree industry and readying of properties and plants for winter.

Fewer Jobseekers in August

Jobseekers were less numerous in August than a year ago, or a month before. Job applicants actively registered with offices of the employment service numbered 2,777 at the close of August, 3,493 a year before, and 3,729 in late July. From 45 to 50 per cent of the job applicant figures given were women.

Make 9,000 Job Placements

Demand for workers was close on the heels of supply all through August. A total of 9,000 workers were placed on jobs by the employment service offices in the state, surpassing for the third month in succession the record number of 8,642 established in August, 1950. Industrial jobs absorbed 4,300 of the placements and agriculture hired 4,700.

Isolated Shortages Develop

The general labor market tone is fairly optimistic for the remainder of the heavy employment season. Shortages which threatened in late spring and early summer have been averted and only moderate need for labor is reflected in clearance orders. In general the shortages now existing are for experienced construction labor and for skilled mechanics. The pressure of construction outfits for building skills has relaxed, partly because of curtailed building activities in face of material and financial restrictions. Calls for carpenters and painters persist, but are less prevalent than earlier in the season.

Farmers Dependent on Transient Help

Farmer needs for harvest help have been fairly met so far by the limited flow of transients into and through the state. Local labor supplies of the kind are no longer available but field reports indicate no acute conditions as yet. Completion of grain harvest in some of the earlier valleys gives promise of releasing workers who may move into shortage areas. Sugar beet harvest will be more mechanized than ever before, and adequate labor supply is reported from several of the beet refinery areas. Migration of part of the imported Mexican crews to other crop areas is reported. If their return to beet fields is not consummated critical shortages of this type of labor may be expected.

Employment Steady at Canyon Ferry

Cement pouring continues as the major activity at the Canyon Ferry dam in the Missouri near Helena, with employment holding about even with the peak stage reached earlier in the summer. Turnover has maintained constant pressure on the local labor supply for replacement, closing the month of August with minor shortages of both carpenters and experienced construction labor. Effect of school re-opening will be an increase in turnover rate.

Several small subsidiary contracts have been awarded recently but have affected the labor demand only to minor extent.

Hungry Horse Calls for Workers

Definite shortage of qualified workers for replacement of turnover confronts operations on the Hungry Horse project and subsidiary contracts in the Flathead area of northwestern Montana. This will be accentuated as withdrawals of school-vacation employees occur throughout September. Present demand is for skills as well as experienced unskilled workers.

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Employment Climb Halts After 15 Month Advance

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uniformity of employment in that branch of industry by maintaining a firm level throughout the year period.

Construction Lets Down Slightly

The contract construction loss of 700 breaks down into a decrease of 300 in general building construction contracts, such as commercial buildings, homes, hospitals, and public structures; and into a decrease of 600 in employment by contractors on dams, highways, pipelines and tunnels. About 400 of this decline is traceable to curtailed employment on highway work. Special trade contractors, such as electrical and plumbing operations, show an increase of 200 over the same month a year ago.

Railroad Employment Swells

Similar examination of other industries that showed gains discloses that interstate railroads are up 700 in their employment this year, due largely to the increased demands for conveyance of war materials and personnel incident to the Korean situation. This gain is partly neutralized by a 200 loss in employment by bus lines, truck lines and air transportation. Utilities such as power, gas, telephone and telegraph facilities are employing 400 more this August than a year ago, also an outgrowth of the international war-threat situation.

More Employed in Trade

Wholesale trade gained 200 in employment, while retail trade showed a net gain of 300. This latter breaks down into a striking upturn of 900 in restaurants, 100 in food and liquor stores, offset by loss of 100 in automotive and filling stations and of 600 in the large class which includes drug stores, specialty shops, sporting goods, and miscellaneous establishments. The 700 increase in government employment is due in part at least to expansion of organization geared to national security and defense.

Not a Sudden Economic Change

Rounding off the upward trend in total industrial employment is not to be construed as a sudden economic change but rateher is an undulation that was bound to be reached in the changing economy growing out of an intensified defense program. The state's economy a year ago was rebounding from the near-recession of late 1949 and early 1950.

Seasonal Gain Over July

The August estimates maintain a slight seasonal advance from the July total, amounting to a net difference of 700 wage earners in industry. This increase is distributed over almost the entire industrial pattern, ranging from 300 more in manufacturing, 200 more in mining, 200 in contract construction and 200 in trade, to an even break in transportation and utilities. The service industries show an approximate loss of 200 from the revised July estimates.

Along the Hiring Line --- Field Summary Sept. 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg — (42 jobseekers; 13 men, 29 women) Shortage of labor for the smelter and farm work developed in August, up to the copper strike period.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Laurel, Red Lodge, Roundup — (364 jobseekers; 264 men, 100 women; 52 men, 20 women, over 50) Construction is at low ebb, due to restrictions on building materials and credit, but labor supply not excessive to meet drain of school workers returning to classroom and of staffing sugar refinery late in September. Coal mining employment building up to normal fall level after seasonal summer shutdown and shorter layoffs for crews normally on continuous schedule. Five oil drilling crews moved in, fully staffed.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(39 jobseekers; 28 men, 11 women) Present construction projects fully staffed, none new in sight. Cannery season finishing, drew women into labor market, release will not affect supply. Closing of tourist season in September will develop stranded surplus of service and sales people.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall — (268 jobseekers; 128 men, 140 women) Shortage in building skills in August. Miner recruitment halted August 18 as strike situation developed. Employment in trade and service perceptibly slower during the month of uncertainty, ending in flurry of layoffs indirectly due to copper labor dispute.

Labor Demand Close on Heels of Supply

(Continued from Page 1)

Employment during August went past the 2,500 mark for the peak point in the three years of operations on the project. This includes nearly 1,700 on the prime contract, 175 on clearing, 150 on road construction along the west rim of the reservoir, and the rest on minor jobs and reclamation bureau lists.

State Highways Employ 1,900

State highway employment for August totalled nearly 1,900, of whom more than 900 were working for contractors on road and bridge projects and nearly 1,000 were employed direct by the highway commission on maintenance and repair. This was a slight increase over July. August is normally the month of greatest highway employment; in August, 1950, the total forces reached 2,300 or about 400 more than the peak so far this year.

The highway program at the beginning of September embraced construction on 180 miles of highway, 15 bridge contracts, and two underpasses. Contracts had been already let for 50 more miles of construction and five bridge projects but work had not started.

CUT BANK — (15 jobseekers; 2 men, 13 women) Construction projects, oil fields, and service establishments actively hiring in August, school opening will create further openings. Short mechanics, carpenters and laborers. Harvest begun.

DILLON — (13 jobseekers; 11 men, 2 women) No railroad hiring but shortage of mechanics in service industry. Ranch cooks in demand, hay operations dwindled late in August, will resume briefly in September.

FORSYTH, Colstrip, Hysham — (56 jobseekers; 44 men, 12 women) Two small building jobs in progress, no highway or railroad construction. Ample labor supply at present, except mechanics. Grain harvest nearly complete.

FORT BENTON — (4 jobseekers; 3 men, 1 woman) Building of several homes and road construction and oiling jobs fully staffed, slight turnover. Grain harvest supplied by transient applicants, appears to be sufficient.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Opheim — (45 jobseekers; 26 men, 19 women) Paving job in Glasgow and tunnel wall at dam completed, only minor contracts operating, no new demands in sight.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux — (23 jobseekers; 16 men, 7 women) Trade and service hiring stimulated by oil activity, though oil crews are brought in. Harvest demand heavy through August, and into September. Beet worker crew short because of migrations to peanut and cotton fields in the South.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Stanford—(366 jobseekers; 178 men, 188 women; 48 men and 38 women over 40) Minor shortages of service workers and labor for manufacturing industries; air base and other construction demands fully supplied, new housing contract at the base soon. Generally full employment status will continue well into fall, with moderate demand as school workers return to classrooms.

HAMILTON, Stevensville—(170 jobseekers; 108 men, 62 women; 10 per cent of applicants above 60 in age) One-third of present labor supply seeks summer jobs only. Most construction projects are in finishing stage, seasonal demand has passed its peak. Claim volume extremely low. Trickle of out-migration for work in war plants noted.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem — (9 jobseekers; 1 man, 8 women) Employment is at peak level, reserve depleted almost to extinction; will continue through September. Agricultural demand is expected to grow more insistent for harvest period, with transient labor the principal available source.

HELENA, Boulder, Canyon Ferry, Garrison, Townsend, White Sulphur Spgs. —(125 jobseekers; 61 men, 64 women) Fewer applicants remaining unemployed, though inflow of new applicants during August was heavy, surpassing 400, about double that of year ago. Shortages of carpenters and seasoned construction labor, especially for Canyon Ferry project, and principally as replacement.

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FOUR YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ave.
1948	134.4	132.0	133.2	137.1	140.6	145.8	148.9	150.3	151.4	149.6	149.4	147.7	143.4
1949	137.1	135.5	137.7	144.0	147.3	151.0	150.0	150.1	149.8	148.2	146.1	143.3	145.0
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154.4	155.9	156.8	154.5	152.6	149.9	147.3
1951	144.7	143.0	143.0	148.5	151.3	154.4	154.7	155.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Along the Hiring Line ---

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KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Hungry Horse, Whitefish — (172 jobseekers; 73 men, 99 women) Turnover in August below that of year ago, but increased late in month as school withdrawals began. Short 60 unskilled labor at Hungry Horse project, where burning of clearing slashings in reservoir has begun. Rebuilding of section of park highway continuing until October, will seek completion this fall. New road construction around reservoir fully staffed.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett — (61 jobseekers; 22 men, 39 women) Labor supply critically low, hiring for grain harvest has just begun.

LIBBY, Eureka — (21 jobseekers; 2 men, 19 women; 1 man, 3 women, over 50) Demand heavy, principally to meet turnover; lumber industry seeking fallers from other areas. Christmas tree season just ahead, requiring labor supply that is not now in the market.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber — (118 jobseekers; 43 men, 75 women) Road construction job is using 30 trucks and proportionate manpower, will carry finishing into 1952. Railroad has hired more trainmen to meet seasonal demands and to replace 35 college students returning to classroom in September. Park employment dwindling as season draws to close, builds surplus of service workers.

MALTA — (28 jobseekers; 15 men, 13 women) Construction of underpass and new hospital increased crews in August; new bridge job just starting. Harvest needs supplied, will release men in September, meanwhile labor market is tight.

MILES CITY, Baker, Broadus, Ekalaka, Jordan, Terry — (49 jobseekers; 33 men, 16 women; 8 men, 4 women, over 50) Fewer transients appearing, but sufficient in area except in Baker section. Railroad crews now on full time, all building craftsmen working. One construction crew of 30 transferred to White Sulphur Springs.

MISSOULA, Arlee, Drummond, Superior — (196 jobseekers, 81 men, 115 women) About 125 fewer workers in area than year ago, due to migration for work in war plants. Two big building projects under way, fully manned, may continue into winter; another finishes this fall.

POLSON — (25 jobseekers; 13 men, 12 women) Construction jobs on city streets and schoolhouses have absorbed available manpower suited to the work. Slight agricultural demand. Reserve labor supply at low ebb, but no acute demands in sight.

SHELBY — (24 jobseekers; 9 men, 15 women) Labor market tightened in August, virtually all employables at work. Skilled carpenters and auto mechanics in demand. Construction of proposed international gas line through here would exhaust local manpower resources.

SIDNEY — (80 jobseekers; 29 men, 51 women) Reserve labor principally in clerical and sales groups; short auto mechanics, waitresses and farm hands. Oil prospecting has hired limited number of local applicants. Construction projects and paving fully staffed, will finish in October.

THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs— (15 jobseekers; 5 men, 10 women) Woods and sawmill labor supply, also waitresses and kitchen workers short, sufficient construction skills. One sawmill closed for lack of timber, another re-opened. Clearing of Cabinet Gorge reservoir employing 150, changing railroad route another 50, many brought in, now past peak of demand. Bridge job nearly complete.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey —(42 jobseekers; 31 men, 11 women) Increased employment in construction and industries during August, will continue into October. Student workers withdrawing as schools open will tax reserve supply for replacement. Agricultural peak demand comes about September 10.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	Aug. 1951 (2)	July 1951 (3)	Aug. 1950	July 51 to Aug. 51	Aug. 50 to Aug. 51
Total nonagricultural industries	155,400	154,700	155,900	700	—500
Total manufacturing	17,700	17,400	19,800	300	—2,100
Durable goods	10,300	10,200	12,000	100	—1,700
Lumber and timber products	5,700	5,600	6,700	100	—1,000
Primary metals	3,600	3,600	4,100	0	—500
Other (4)	1,000	1,000	1,200	0	—200
Nondurable goods	7,400	7,200	7,800	200	—400
Food and kindred products	4,300	4,100	4,500	200	—200
Printing and publishing	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Other (5)	1,600	1,600	1,800	0	—200
Total mining	10,100	9,900	10,300	200	—200
Metal mining	7,600	7,700	7,700	—100	—100
Bituminous and soft coal mining	700	500	800	200	—100
Petroleum-natural gas production	1,200	1,200	1,300	0	—100
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	600	500	500	100	100
Contract construction	13,800	13,600	14,500	200	—700
Contractors, building construction	4,800	4,600	5,100	200	—300
Contractors, other than building	5,600	5,700	6,200	—100	—600
Contractors, special trade	3,400	3,300	3,200	100	200
Total transportation and utilities	24,000	24,000	23,100	0	900
Interstate railroads	15,200	15,200	14,500	0	700
Transportation except railroads	3,500	3,500	3,700	0	—200
Utilities including communication	5,300	5,300	4,900	0	400
Total trade	37,700	37,500	37,200	200	500
Wholesale trade	8,100	7,900	7,900	200	200
Retail trade	29,600	29,600	29,300	0	300
General merchandise and apparel	5,700	5,800	5,700	—100	0
Food stores	4,100	4,200	4,000	—100	100
Eating and drinking establishments	8,400	8,200	7,500	200	900
Automotive and filling stations	5,200	5,100	5,300	100	—100
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6,200	6,300	6,800	—100	—600
Finance, insurance and real estate	4,200	4,200	4,000	0	200
Total Services and Miscellaneous	20,200	20,400	20,000	—200	200
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	4,000	4,000	4,000	0	0
Personal services	2,400	2,500	2,500	—100	—100
Other (6)	13,800	13,900	13,500	—100	300
Government	27,700	27,700	27,000	0	700
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)					
Total, Selected Industries	14,500	14,500	14,800	0	—300
Manufacturing	2,800	2,700	3,100	100	—300
Transportation and Utilities	2,600	2,600	2,500	0	100
Trade	5,900	5,900	6,000	0	—100
Services and Miscellaneous (7)	3,200	3,300	3,200	—100	0

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.
(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from sample of 639 selected Montana establishments.
(3) Figures previously released have been revised on returns from 978 such establishments.
(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.
(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.
(7) Same as (6) above but includes finance, insurance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN AUGUST 1951 AND AUGUST 1950

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements				Employer Visits		Job Openings		U. I. Claims Week 9-8	
	Aug. 1951		Aug. 1950		Aug. 1951		Aug. 1950		Aug. 1951		Aug. 1950							
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
Anaconda	93	31	63	14	42	7	160	28	193	47	113	34	44	85	134	146	267	75
*Billings	325	105	299	66	364	111	541	120	893	238	920	255	218	272	483	456	69	129
Bozeman	158	71	72	32	39	18	49	28	644	114	863	261	144	198	393	475	12	4
Butte	297	16	75	10	268	15	327	36	227	78	327	121	155	93	295	533	420	283
Cut Bank	34	5	21	2	15	1	21	1	81	33	81	36	92	66	102	77	10	17
Dillon	262	42	3	0	13	9	4	0	388	73	618	63	60	15	41	28	4	8
Forsyth	33	12	14	4	56	20	27	7	72	20	37	17	74	25	35	16	3	4
Fort Benton	58	31	33	17	4	0	9	0	544	370	332	118	60	55	18	12	0	3
Glasgow	189	61	140	36	45	10	82	16	237	49	178	65	158	154	130	122	4	13
Glendive	72	31	31	13	23	6	48	10	326	31	99	32	65	53	66	43	3	15
Great Falls	274	58	215	60	366	78	404	86	1,002	269	844	273	264	194	723	426	133	193
Hamilton	35	4	50	7	170	16	110	20	273	5	226	44	154	211	36	44	8	21
Havre	164	60	84	25	9	0	71	12	269	115	307	117	111	115	179	177	5	18
**Helena	412	194	108	50	125	36	118	29	593	277	799	391	146	217	461	619	29	66
Kalispell	229	42	192	47	172	22	158	17	524	186	694	277	280	158	702	808	31	40
Lewistown	93	26	74	24	61	6	28	9	342	141	133	31	156	99	103	160	22	21
Libby	5	0	17	1	21	0	36	3	96	37	59	23	19	21	125	85	21	19
Livingston	115	44	74	21	118	11	78	21	263	109	324	98	75	184	157	171	10	13
Malta	13	2	7	0	28	2	17	2	99	29	61	14	70	51	46	4	7	14
Miles City	92	28	43	15	49	7	56	8	252	95	238	91	122	92	131	149	11	33
Missoula	69	16	98	31	196	36	320	63	604	157	566	194	94	188	477	388	74	136
Polson	32	3	38	1	25	2	55	10	80	24	256	19	77	50	80	72	14	23
Shelby	30	12	28	7	24	2	24	3	305	123	163	67	106	123	163	101	7	19
Sidney	54	1	21	1	80	3	87	11	262	45	145	16	120	90	93	39	12	26
Thomp. Falls	40	12	19	5	15	2	24	3	50	22	54	10	79	58	73	68	13	18
Wolf Point	93	19	45	12	42	10	44	10	199	49	128	46	72	66	74	35	4	10
Tchr. Plcmt	....	....	90	37	407	167	595	121	89	27	77	19	....	....	69	95	....	....
TOTALS	3,271	926	1,954	538	2,777	597	3,493	674	9,007	2,763	8,642	2,732	3,015	2,933	5,389	5,349	1,193	1,221

*Includes Red Lodge figures. **Includes Townsend figures.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in cooperation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1951	June 1951	July 1950	July 1951	June 1951	July 1950	July 1951	June 1951	July 1950
All Manufacturing	**$77.71**	**$74.45**	**$66.59**	**44.6**	**43.3**	**41.2**	**$1.74**	**$1.72**	**$1.62**
Durable goods	82.15	77.56	68.02	46.6	44.7	41.3	1.76	1.74	1.65
Primary metals	78.81	79.10	58.78	46.6	47.0	39.4	1.69	1.68	1.49
Nondurable goods	70.30	69.16	64.31	41.2	41.0	41.1	1.71	1.69	1.56
Food and kindred products	57.74	57.28	56.29	40.7	40.6	42.9	1.42	1.41	1.31
All Mining	**77.91**	**81.39**	**63.15**	**41.8**	**43.5**	**37.2**	**1.87**	**1.87**	**1.70**
Metal mining	77.43	80.69	60.19	42.9	45.1	37.2	1.80	1.79	1.62
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	**68.83**	**67.40**	**67.42**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation (except railrds.)	78.63	76.30	76.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utilities and communication	60.83	60.12	59.25	39.2	39.4	41.0	1.55	1.53	1.45

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
COMMISSION OF MONTANA
MITCHELL BUILDING
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